

FEELING IN FRANCE FOR UNITED STATES IS NO LONGER ONE OF FRIENDLINESS, RICHARD HARDING DAVIS DECLARES

**Classed as Most Important of the Changes Which Have Come
Over Nation Since Year Ago, When Germany
Pounded at Gates of Paris.**

BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

PARIS, November 8.—One who left Paris in October, 1914, and returned last night at the restaurant I was given change in stamps, and tried to get even with the house by unloading them as his tip on the waiter. He protested eloquently. "Letters I never write," he explained. "To write letters makes me ennué. And yet if I wrote for a hundred years I could not use all the stamps my patrons have forced upon me."

A year ago the gray German tidal wave of the German armies, that threatened to engulf Paris, had been checked. With the thunder of their advance Paris was still shaken. The withdrawal of men to the front, and of women and children to Bordeaux and the coast, had left the city uninhabited. The streets were as deserted as the Atlantic City boardwalk in January. For a time one moved between closed shops. Along the Avenue des Champs-Élysées the lines had not been dug in, and hourly from the front ambulances, carrying the wounded French and British officers, unwashed, from the trenches, in mud-covered, bullet-scarred, and blood-stained coats, they came. In the few restaurants open, you met men who had just left the firing line, and who after the purchase of a cigarette and a glass of beer, would be back in the line. In those days Paris was inside the "fire lines." War was in the air; you smelt it, it heard it.

Today a man from Mars, visiting Paris, might remain here a week and not know that this country was in the greatest war in history. When you walk the crowded streets it is impossible to believe that within forty miles of you millions of men are fighting each other for a death grip. This is so, first, because a great wall of silence, that has been built between Paris and the front, has been built, because the spirit of Paris is so alive, too resilient, occupied with too many interests, allow me to say, even war, to obsess it. The people of Paris have accepted the war as they accept the rigors of the winter. They are not going to let it beat them. In consequence, the shops are again dressed in their window. The flocks announce comedies, revues, operas; in the gardens of the Luxembourg the beds are brilliant with autumn flowers, the old gentlemen have resumed their games of croquet, and the Champs-Élysées are again the scene of the sidewalks there are no empty chairs. At many of the restaurants it is impossible to obtain a table.

Is No Longer "Gay Paris."

It is not the Paris of the days before the war. It is not "Gay Paris." But it is a Paris going about her business as usual. The spirit of the people weakens only the most sincere admiration. It shows great calmness, great courage and a confidence that for the enemy of France must be disquieting. The families of those killed in action and who have been left without support, continue, only now, after a year of bitter experience, it is no longer hysterical. It has been systematized, made more efficient. It is no longer the work of amateurs, but of those who by daily practice have become experts.

In Paris the signs of war are not nearly as much in evidence as the activities of peace. There are many soldiers in Paris. The difference is that now they wear bandages or advance on crutches. And as opportunity comes, they are sent to the front. The conflict going on only forty miles distant, are the flower markets around the Madeleine, the furs and mantles in the Rue de la Paix.

It is not that France is indifferent to the war, but that she has proved herself. She has faith in her armies, in her generals. She can afford to wait. She drove the enemy from Paris; she is teaching French in Alsace. In time, when the enemy across her borders, in her faith in Joffre she opens her shops, markets, schools, theaters. It is not callousness she shows, but that courage and confidence that are the forerunners of success. The year of war has brought certain changes. The searchlights have disappeared. It was found that the enemy in the air they were less of a menace than a guide. So the great shafts of light that with majesty used to sweep the skies or cut a path into the clouds have disappeared. And nearly all other lights have disappeared. Those who drive motor cars claim the pedestrians are careless; the pedestrians protest that the drivers of motor cars are reckless in any case, to cross a street at night is an adventure.

British Soldier Disappears.

Something else that has disappeared is the British soldier. A year ago he swarmed, now he is almost entirely absent. Outside of the hospital corps, a British officer in Paris is an object of interest. In their place are many Belgians, almost too many Belgians. Their new khaki uniforms are unsold. Unlike the French soldiers you see, few are wounded. The answer probably is that they cannot return to their own country, and must make their home in that of their ally. And the front they defend so valiantly is not so extended, that there is room for all. Meanwhile, as they wait for their turn in the trenches, they fill the boulevards and cafes.

This is not equally true of the French officers. The few you see are conscripts or on leave. It is not as it was last October, when Paris was part of the war zone. Until a few days ago, until after 7 o'clock in the evening, when the work of the day was supposed to be completed, an officer was not permitted to sit in a cafe. And now when you see one you may be sure he is recovering from a wound, or is only the general staff, one who has been released for a few hours from duty.

It is very different from a year ago, then, every officer was fresh from the trenches—and fresh is not quite the word, either—and he would talk freely to an eager, sympathetic group of the battle of the night before. Now the wall of silence stretches around Paris. By posters it is even enforced upon you. Before the late minister of war gave up his portfolio, by placards he warned all when in public places to be careful of what they said. "Taisez-vous!" "Ne parlez pas." Les oreilles ennemies vous écoutent. "Be silent. Be distrustful. The ears of the enemies are listening. This warning against spies was placed in tramways, railroad trains, cafes. A cartoonist refused to take the good advice seriously. His picture shows one of the woman conductors in a street car asking a passenger where he is going. The passenger points to the warning. "Silence," he says, "some one may be listening."

Other Changes Noted.

There are other changes. A year ago gold was king. To imagine any time or place when it is not difficult. But today an American twenty-dollar bill gives you a higher rate of exchange than an American gold double eagle. A thousand dollars in bills in Paris is worth thirty dollars more to you than a thousand dollars in gold. And to carry it does not make you think you are concealing a forty-five Colt. Another curious vagary of the war that obtains now is the sudden disappearance of the copper coin, or what ranks with one. The reason is that the copper has been taken to the trenches, where millions of men are dealing in small sums. But whatever the reason, the fact remains. In the trenches, you receive change in postage stamps, and on the

underground railroad, where the people have refused to accept stamps in lieu of copper, there are incidentally riots. Last night at the restaurant I was given change in stamps, and tried to get even with the house by unloading them as his tip on the waiter. He protested eloquently. "Letters I never write," he explained. "To write letters makes me ennué. And yet if I wrote for a hundred years I could not use all the stamps my patrons have forced upon me."

These differences the year has brought about are not lasting, and are unimportant. The change that is important, and which threatens to last a long time, is the difference in the sentiment of the French people toward Americans. Before the war we were not unduly flattered, as Americans we said the attitude of the French toward the United States was friendly. There were reasons why they should regard us as such with tolerance. We were very good customers. From different parts of France we imported wines and silks. In Paris we spent some of our millions on jewels and clothes. In automobiles and on Cook's tours every summer Americans scattered money from Brittany to Tours. They were the natural prey of Parisian hotel keepers, restaurateurs, milliners and dressmakers. We were a sister republic, the two countries swapped statues of their great men. Today we are regarded as a foreign invader. A year ago, in the comic papers, between John Bull and Uncle Sam, it was the feeling toward ourselves, a complete change. A year ago we were regarded as the allies, much more popular than Italians, more sympathetic than the British. Today we are regarded not with hostility, though after the war it may grow to that, but with contempt.

Regarded as "Most Regrettable."

This most regrettable change was first brought about by the letter calling upon Americans to be neutral. The French could not understand it. From their point of view it was an unnecessary affront. It was as unexpected as the cut direct from a friend; as unwanted, as a gratuitous slap in the face. The millions that poured in from America for the Red Cross, the services of Americans in hospitals, were accepted as the offerings of individuals, not as representing the sentiment of the American people. The French still insist in believing, found expression in the letter that called upon all Americans to be neutral, something which, to a Frenchman, is neither fish, fowl nor good red herring.

We lost caste in other ways. We supplied France with munitions, but it was found that some of our manufacturers were supplying shells that could not be persuaded to explode, and shoes made of pasteboard. I have seen the cross-section of a shoe "made in U. S. A.," of which 50,000 pairs had been ordered, the main deck of which was brown paper. When an entire people, men, women and children, are fighting for their national existence and their individual home and life, to have such evidences of Yankee smartness foisted upon them does not make for friendship. It inspired contempt. This unpleasant sentiment was strengthened by our failure to demand satisfaction for the lives lost by the Lusitania and by the unfortunate announcement that we were "too proud to fight."

French View of It.

This latter struck the French not only as proclaiming us a cowardly nation but as assuming superiority over the man who not only would fight, but who was fighting. And as several million Frenchmen were at the moment fighting, it was natural that they should laugh. The change of sentiment is shown many ways. To retail them would not help matters. But as one hears of them from Americans who, since the war began, have been working in the hospitals, on distributing committees, in the banking houses and in official posts, that our country is most unpopular is not the greater pity because the real

feeling of our people toward France in this war is one of admiration. Of all the allies, Americans who respect efficiency probably hold for the French the most hearty good feeling, affection and good-will. That through the government at Washington this feeling has been ill expressed, if not entirely concealed, is unfortunate. Mr. Kipling, whose manners are his own, has given us a toast: "Damn all neutrals." The French are more polite. But when this war is over we may find that in twelve months we have lost a friend of many years.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES

Appointments, Promotions and Transfers in the Navy Department.

Changes in the classified service of the Navy Department are announced as follows: Appointments: Bureau of supplies and accounts—Dandy D. Primmer, assistant messenger at \$720; Harvey L. McVey, clerk at \$300; Spencer Adams, by reinstatement, clerk at \$1,200. Secretary's office—Frederick T. Hart, messenger boy at \$250. Bureau of yards and docks—Luther H. Horlacher, by reinstatement, clerk at \$1,000. Bureau of supplies and accounts—C. E. Miller, from clerk at \$1,600 to clerk at \$1,800; R. D. Vining, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400.

Promotions: Bureau of yards and docks—William L. Vetter, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400; Clarence B. Allen, from clerk at \$1,100 to clerk at \$1,200; John A. Huff, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,100. Bureau of supplies and accounts—C. E. Miller, from clerk at \$1,600 to clerk at \$1,800; R. D. Vining, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400.

Transfers: Bureau of supplies and accounts—Dandy D. Primmer, assistant messenger at \$720; Harvey L. McVey, clerk at \$300; Spencer Adams, by reinstatement, clerk at \$1,200. Secretary's office—Frederick T. Hart, messenger boy at \$250. Bureau of yards and docks—Luther H. Horlacher, by reinstatement, clerk at \$1,000. Bureau of supplies and accounts—C. E. Miller, from clerk at \$1,600 to clerk at \$1,800; R. D. Vining, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,400.

Resignations: Bureau of yards and docks—H. L. Thomas, clerk at \$1,400. Hydrographic office—C. C. Ennis, computer at \$1,400.

Quirif Harlan, from clerk at \$1,100 to clerk at \$1,200; Thomas J. Jamieson, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,100; Charles L. Baker, from clerk at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000; Laurence W. Lang, from clerk at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000; Frank Reed, from copyist at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,100; Percy E. Buehler, from clerk at \$1,400 to clerk at \$1,500; Michael Harris, from clerk at \$1,300 to clerk at \$1,400; Eugene L. Bennett, from clerk at \$1,200 to clerk at \$1,300; Morris L. Friedman, from clerk at \$1,100 to clerk at \$1,200; Clarence E. Costlow, from clerk at \$1,000 to clerk at \$1,100; A. F. C. Sommerwerck, from copyist at \$900 to clerk at \$1,000; George H. Powell, from copyist at \$800 to clerk at \$900; Hydrographic office—Frederic T. Godfrey, from apprentice engraver at \$800 to engraver at \$1,000; William R. Payne, from engraver at \$720 to apprentice engraver at \$800.

Transfers and promotions—Harry M. Turnburke, from copyist at \$800, bureau of navigation, to clerk at \$900, bureau of supplies and accounts. Resignations: Bureau of yards and docks—H. L. Thomas, clerk at \$1,400. Hydrographic office—C. C. Ennis, computer at \$1,400.

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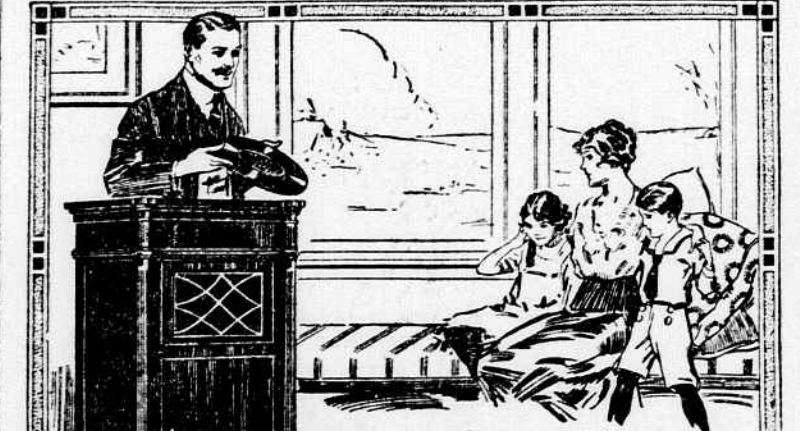
Painful Swollen Veins Quickly Relieved and Reduced

Mrs. H. M. Remler of Federal, Kansas, writes an interesting account of her success in reducing a severe case of enlarged veins that should be encouraging to others similarly afflicted. She suffered with badly swollen and inflamed veins (in fact, one had burst) for more than seven years before she became acquainted with Absorbine, Jr., and fully applied for several weeks and to quote from her letter, "The large knots in the veins left, it was all nicely healed and has not bothered me since."

Absorbine, Jr., is an antiseptic liniment—cooling and soothing. Safe and pleasant to use. \$1.00 and \$2.00 at your druggist's or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
276 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

RED TOP RYE always on top.



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PLAYS ALL DISC RECORDS! NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE! With this greatest invention of the PATHE BROTHERS OF MOVING PICTURE FAME, the privilege is yours of hearing your favorite concert selection, song, or band music as if the players stood right at your elbow! Only the PATHEPHONE actually duplicates the original performance of the artist, through its Sounding Reproducing Bell, Perfect Tone-Control and All-Wood Sound Chamber.

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The McKee Company
917 "G" Street
Hub Furniture Co., Inc.,
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Pathephones, \$15 to \$300
Pathe Double Discs, 75c to \$2.50
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The Hub's Toyland for Children

**Wonderful Values in the Kind of
Toys That Make Little Folks Happy**

We are making it easy for grown folks to make the children happier than ever this Christmas by offering the most wonderful toys at the lowest prices ever quoted. You'll find "Toyland" on the first floor of our Big Store, and you'll find it possible to buy all the Toy Gifts you want here at real money-saving prices. Here are some of the "attractions."



LITTLE "MISS CUTIE" An Unbreakable DRESSED DOLL FOR

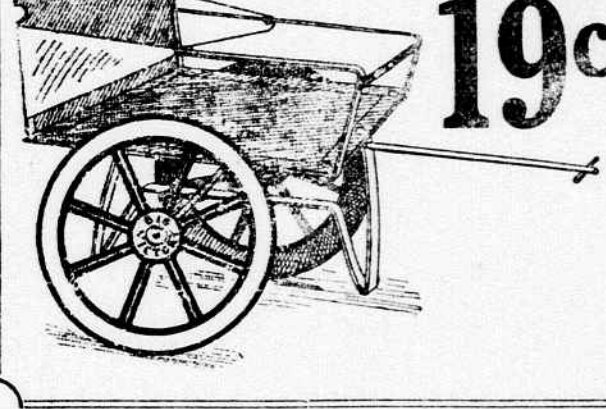


19c

She's just as cute as her name implies. Absolutely unbreakable with jointed arms and pretty dress.

This All-Metal Sulky

—With big yellow wheels and bright blue enameled body—reversible seat-back and long metal handle.



19c

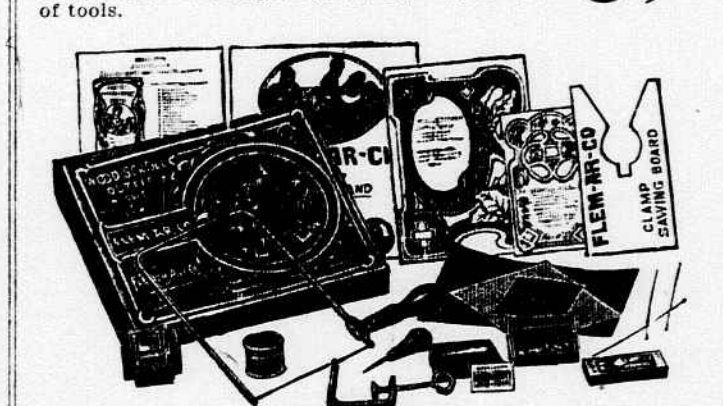
MISS FASHION PLATE A Completely Dressed DOLL



19c

A very pretty Doll completely dressed in the height of fashion. A doll that will appeal to little girls.

This Scroll Saw Set 39c



Moving Picture Machine Complete With Two Reels of Films and Lamp ... 39c

